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Ayuba Ubale Sa'ad

Federal University Lokoja, Kogi State, Nigeria, ayubaubalesaad@gmail.com

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**THE USE OF PRINT JOURNALS IN KASHIM IBRAHIM LIBRARY BY
POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS OF AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY,
ZARIA**

By

**Ayuba Ubale Sa'ad
Federal University Lokoja
ayubaubalesaad@gmail.com**

Abstract

This study is on the use of print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library for research by postgraduate students of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. To achieve the objectives of the study, five research questions were formulated and were answered. It examined among others; level of awareness of the available print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library to the Postgraduate students, accessible of the print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library to the Postgraduate students, relevancy of the print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library to the Postgraduate Students, level of use of the print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library by the Postgraduate students and the challenges to effective use of the print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library by the Postgraduate students in Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. The research adopted quantitative research method and survey research design; instrument used were questionnaires. The data collected for the study were analyzed using descriptive statistics. Questionnaires that were returned were analyzed using simple percentages and frequency count. The study discovered that Postgraduate students in Ahmadu Bello University are Highly Aware of the availability of print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library, the print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library are Highly Accessible by the postgraduate students in Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, the print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library are relevant to all the postgraduate students in all the faculties in Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria except to postgraduate students in faculty of Engineering, the print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library are being used by the postgraduate students in all the faculties in Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria except for three faculties which are Faculty of Administration, Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, Faculty of Education and Faculty of Engineering and that, the major challenges to efficient use of print journals by the postgraduate students in Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria are that; the print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library are outdated, there are limited copies of print journals are available, postgraduate students do not know how to locate print journals on the shelves. The study then concluded that the postgraduate students in Ahmadu bello University Zaria are aware of the print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library and that; they access them and perceive them to be relevant to them and that; majority of the postgraduate students in all the faculties use them despite they encounter some challenges which deny its efficient use. The factors to the efficient use of print journals include; outdated print journals in the library, limited print journals are available, many PG students cannot locate the print journals on the shelves and recommendations were made that; the management of Kashim Ibrahim Library should maintain the high level of awareness, so as to encourage more patronage at the side of the postgraduate students of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, the librarians should provide and maintain the easy accessibility of the print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library, the library should acquire more relevant print journals especially, for postgraduate students in Faculty of Engineering, the management of the library should encourage high level of usage of print journals through organizing and reorganizing programs such as seminal and library orientation for postgraduate students, the library management should acquire current print journals, more copies of the print journals, and lastly, provide library guide or organograms to give direction to where library journals are situated.

Keywords: access, Awareness, postgraduate student, print journal, utilization

Introduction

A journal is a standard way of presenting one's research findings against certain research questions, based on scientific methods of experimentations, observations and data analysis. Journals are a good source of primary information. They are published on a regular basis usually quarterly or monthly (Rexwhite and Ejoro 2012). Some journals publish articles that report on the outcomes of academic research while others provide practical information to practitioners in the field.

Print journal according to Keenan and Johnson (2000), Feather and Sturges (2004), and Reitz (2004), is a publication that is published in a paper medium issued under the same title in a succession of discrete parts usually numbered (or dated) and appearing either regular or irregular intervals with no predetermined conclusion. Print journals are collections of reviewed articles in a printed format, more especially in paper format. According to Bamidele, Omeluzor, and Amadi (2013) print journals are among the serials subscribed by libraries all over the world with authenticated research results and findings in different areas of knowledge. These print journals are available in the university library, which can be accessed free of charge for a customer to support their academic activities especially in the area of research, learning and teaching. Print Journals are convenient and easy to search and access within the shortest possible time in the library. One of the main quality of print journal that qualifies as an information resource for the postgraduate students to consult is that, each and every individual article within the journal must have gone through the process of peer review by the specialist.

Peer reviewing is seen as a key quality control mechanism for a reputed journal to keep it amongst the best in its subject field. Mann et al, (2008); Whitworth and Friedman, (2009) stated that print journal involves creating new knowledge, filtering quality knowledge through

the peer review process and disseminating that knowledge to intended audiences. The most important information resources needed by postgraduate students at this level are print journals and this is because print journals provide recent and very often, original information. Print journals have long formed the back-bone of research in academic and university libraries because of the currency of the information they contain. They are treasured because they are primary source materials. Information there in are relatively factual and current (Aboyade, 1979; Agbaje, 2003). Various scholars in the field of Library and Information Science have discussed how print journal have positively boosted the timely and accurate provision of information to users without delay. Print journals are, perhaps, the most current vehicles of new ideas, knowledge and breakthrough in scientific development (Omekwu and Atinmo, 1998). Oluronsola (2001) stated that the modern process of scholarly communication relies heavily on books, monographs, and conference proceedings, but most commonly on journals.

The print journal is the nerve of information resources or the hub around which postgraduate students, lecturers and every scholar are expected to revolve. It is an indispensable instrument for intellectual development. Print journal promotes learning, thus contributing to students' ability to think critically and work well independently or in group. According to Boud (2001) print journals can act as a tool to explore experiences, and thus the learner can find new meanings for experienced events. Therefore, despite these potentialities postgraduate students are expected to give more emphasis and concern in utilizing print journal more than the text books in carrying out their research work for them to have well reliable and genuine findings that will support their own of their own research work.

The cost of a print journal to a library is very high and it depends largely on the number of copies they want to buy while the funds available to the libraries have remained static or have declined in real terms and several university libraries had ideas of how to bring these costs down.

According to Dingley Brenda (2005) the subscription prices of print journals have been increasing at a rate faster than the inflation rate for several decades. This chronic inflation is caused by several factors. Each journal title publishes unique research findings and as a result is a unique commodity that cannot be replaced in an academic library collection by another journal title, such as a less expensive journal on the same subject, as one could with commodities. The price has risen sharply in the past years. Print journal is cost because it is rich with the current information that will help the postgraduate students in the research work. One of the most difficult aspects of this analysis is to determine the subscription costs that the University will pay for printed copies of journals. For almost as long as libraries have existed, subscriptions were straightforward. If a library wanted to subscribe to a print journal, they paid an annual fee and received the issues of the journal for that year. In the last few years, the paradigm has changed. Libraries now pay for printed copies of the journals and for the rights of their users to have access to it.

Statement of the Problem

Kashim Ibrahim Library, Ahmadu Bello University Zaria invests huge amount of money in the purchase, process and storage of print journals to serve its users. Tenopir and King (2000) have shown that reading, and particularly the reading of academic journals, improves the efficiency and quality of subsequent research.

In spite the importance and huge investment in acquiring print journals, the researcher devotes his time and spent some months but only to observe few postgraduate students have come to consult the print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library, hence the level of usage particularly by postgraduate students is very low. That is to say, postgraduate students seem not to be adequately utilizing print journal publications in Kashim Ibrahim Library, Ahmadu Bello

University Zaria for their research work. This was supported by the finding of Salaam, (2009) that the level of utilization of print journals by postgraduate students is low. Moreover, this study seeks to investigate the factors responsible for the low usage of print journals by postgraduate students in Kashim Ibrahim Library, Ahmadu Bello University Zaria.

Research Questions

This study has the following research questions:

1. What is the level of awareness of the available print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library to the Postgraduate students?
2. How accessible are the print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library to the Postgraduate students?
3. How relevant are the print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library to the Postgraduate Students?
4. What is the level of use of the print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library by the Postgraduate students of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria?
5. What are the challenges to effective use of the print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library by the Postgraduate students?

Objectives of the Study

This study has the following objectives:

1. To identify the level of awareness of postgraduate students on the available print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library
2. To determine the accessibility of print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library to Postgraduate students
3. To determine the relevancy of print journals acquired by Kashim Ibrahim Library to Postgraduate Students

4. To know the level of use of print journals available in Kashim Ibrahim Library by Postgraduate Students of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.
5. To know the challenges of postgraduate students to efficient use of print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library

Literature Review

Since the seventeenth century the print journal has been the backbone of scholarly communication. Today, the use of print journals is becoming important among researchers and academic staff worldwide. For example, in universities, print journals have become essential tools for learning and research as they provide access to timely, high quality and relevant scientific information to scholars and researchers with a view to keep them abreast with new discoveries and developments. Moreover, members of academic staff use print journals to update their lecture notes as well as avoiding duplication of efforts. According to Anup (2015) print journal is a standard way of presenting one's research findings against certain research questions, based on scientific methods of experimentations, observations and data analysis.

Chakraborty and Banani (2002) quoting Young's (1983) ALA Glossary definition of a print journal stated that, it is "a periodical especially one containing scholarly article and/or disseminating current information on research and development in a particular subject field." Abba (2004) describes print journals as periodicals issued by academic communities for a particular purpose or audience. Yahaya (1993) opened print journal as those periodicals created by any of the following:

- **A constituted body:** an educational institution, ministry, board, bureau, council, commission, library, center, academy, division, or department.
- **A specialized group:** scientists, historians, educators, economists, archaeologists, linguists,

Folklorists, medical doctors

- **An interest group:** student associations, religious group, trade union. Usually, the author of a journal article will have carried out some primary research; perhaps they have carried out a study where they have interviewed as surveyed journal article and found the importance in finding support evidence for assignments.

Awareness of the availability of print journals

Awareness refers to the cognitive ability of a person to discern, decipher and judge a given phenomenon. It refers to the knowledge about an object or event, the competences or skills as well as the methods of operation; it has to do with background knowledge about the object, event or any other phenomenon. (Reinhardt, Mletzko, Sloep and Drachsler, 2015). A survey conducted by Faizul and Naushad Ali (2013), revealed that most of the postgraduate students are aware of print journals and they are not only using them for building and updating their knowledge but also for collecting relevant material for their study and research purposes as information can be acquired expeditiously. Study by Baffour and Samuel (2015) it was revealed that about 35.0% of the respondents were aware and users of the print Journals. Moreover, about 28.5% of the respondents were aware of the print Journals but not users, also only 26.0% of the respondents were not even aware of the print Journals and 10.5% of the respondents were aware of the print Journals but not interested. The Office of Scholarly Communication at University of California and the California Digital Library Scholarship program released their survey findings in August 2007. The survey found that 82 percent of respondents were “not aware of” or “aware of but don’t know how to access print journals in the library, while Sixty-four percent were unaware of or knew little about print journals (University of California..., 2007). Dutta and Paul (2014) shared the results of their survey among selected science and technology faculty members of the

University of Calcutta in India. They reported that the faculty members' attitudes regarding print journals were generally positive. However, their awareness was less than satisfactory. They further revealed that most of the aware respondents came to discover their print journals in the library. In 2011, Kim investigated the perceptions of postgraduate students and faculty members from 17 Carnegie doctorate granting universities in the US regarding print journals. He reports that about 60 percent were unaware of their university print journals and explored factors that encourage faculty participation in print journals as well as factors that hinder faculty contributions to print journals. At a small liberal arts university, the University of Wisconsin–Eau Claire, Kochen and Wical (2013) revealed that postgraduate students and faculty did not have a sophisticated comprehension of print journals, leading to a high rate of unawareness of print journals and 70 percent of the respondents. Kumar, Singh, and Karisiddappa (2011) note that for a print journal to be successful and serve its full potential, it is imperative that its constituents be aware of its existence, understand its value, and be willing to contribute their scholarship.

With the substantial increase in the number of print journals becoming available (50%) according to Ashcroft (2000) in potentially different print journals, users need to be aware of those journals in order to make full use of print journals. Hence promotion plays an important role. Promotion of print journals implies that the usefulness of materials needs to be evaluated and the material must be accessible in the library. If postgraduate students and academic staff are to make full use of print journals, then they need to be aware not only of those print journals which are available but also how to access the material they require from physical holdings (Ashcroft 2000).

Accessibility of print journals by postgraduate students

Access is a general term used to describe the degree to which an information resource is accessible by as many people as possible. It can be viewed as the ability to access information resources with little or no stress. Accessing print journals articles involves a number of methods including the use of variety of specialized and general indexes, library catalogues, key words searching, reference citing from other articles, recommendations from readers and colleagues and meticulous arrangement of print journals by library.

The more accessible information sources are, the more likely they are to be used. The physical and moral accessibility of print journal makes readers tend to use information sources. These observations have been validated by empirical studies such as Slater (1963), Allen (1968), and Rosenberg (1967). The user may encounter five possible types of inaccessibility. The types are conceptual, linguistic, critical, bibliographic, and physical inaccessibility. Aguolu and Aguolu note that availability of an information source does not necessarily imply its accessibility, because the source may be available but access to it is prevented for one reason or the other. Osundina (1974) studies the relationship between accessibility and library use by undergraduates in Nigeria and notes that the problem of Nigerian students is not the question of wanting to use the college library, but whether or not the university library can provide for their needs, and whether there is access to what is provided. Bamidele, I.A., Omeluzor, S.U. and Amadi, H.U. (2013) writes on access to scientific and technological information in Nigeria, revealing that of the 7,014 scientific papers published between 1900 and 1975, 5,607 (79%) are journal articles and 1,116 or (20%) of these journal articles were not indexed or abstracted, making them inaccessible. Further analysis shows that 77% of the papers not covered by any indexing or abstracting services were published in Nigeria. He recommends the establishment of

a National Science Information Center to acquire, organize, and disseminate scientific information sources in Nigeria and other places. Olowu (2004) identifies natural and artificial barriers to free access to information. The library's poor reputation was attributed to lack of accessibility of information sources. Iyoro (2004) examines the impact of serial publications in the promotion of educational excellence among information professionals receiving further training at the University of Ibadan. The study looks at the perception of how serial accessibility has contributed to students' learning process. Serials were found to play a significant role in the acquisition of knowledge, because the serial collection was easily and conveniently accessible.

In a similar study by Oyediran–Tidings (2004) at Yaba College of Technology, Lagos, low use of the library by students was observed. This was attributed to expressed accessibility problems. Neelamegham (1981) has identifies accessibility as one of the prerequisites of information use while Kuhlthau (1991) argues that the action of information seeking depends on the needs, the perceived accessibility, sources, and information seeking habits. Aguolu and Aguolu (2002) reveal that efforts are being made worldwide to promote access to information in all formats. They lament the attendant features of underdevelopment such as power failure, machine breakdowns, and lack of spare parts and technicians, which intermittently stall the performance of the modern gadgets of information storage and transfer in developing countries.

According to Aguolu and Aguolu, (2002) resources may be available in the library and even identified bibliographically as relevant to one's subject of interest, but the user may not be able to lay hands on them. One may identify citations in indexes, but may not have access to the resources containing the relevant articles. The more accessible print journals are, the more likely they are to be used. Readers tend to use print journals that require the least effort to access. The study by Pankaj, Mohammad and Singh (2008) the result reveals that 60% of respondents want

to access only online version of journals whereas only 27.14% users want to read from printed journals but 12.86% respondents want to use both online and printed journals. Khushpreet, (2012) from their study of user awareness and use of electronic journals at the punjabi university, patiala: a study, the result reveals that 31% of researchers would like to access only the electronic version of the journals whereas 22% researchers prefers at reading the printed version of the journals. But 47% researchers are using both the electronic and printed versions of the journals. Again studies conducted by Nicholas and Huntington (2006) indicate that many people are accessing print journals, as very high proportion of journal articles are now available online as a result of their digital migration. The aforementioned are clear indications of the rapid transition from print to electronic journals. Studies conducted by Naushad and Faizul (2011), Gupta (2011), and Bar-Ilan, Peritz, and Wolman (2003) has shown that access to print journals has some challenges.

Relevancy of print journals acquire in library

From the finding of their study Salam and Opeke (2009) on the relevancy of print journals in the libraries, the results indicated that the print journals at the Universities of Agriculture libraries in Nigeria were not current and relevance enough for research. This implies that postgraduate students using the libraries very often make references to out-dated journals. It can be concluded from the study that postgraduate students patronize their libraries very well as well as other libraries when unable to get journals from their own libraries. The libraries lacked relevant journals for postgraduate students' research. It was also established that students did not rely much on their university libraries but on other sources such as cyber café for internet access outside their libraries and visit other libraries to supplement information obtained from libraries in their universities. Samuel, Johnson and Adeola (2011) from their study shows that majority of

the postgraduate students and academic staff who were not using the print journals did so because of lack of relevant print journal in their area of interest. Other factors as independently indicated by the respondents were improper arrangement of materials. It may be noted that there are new journal published between 2004 and 2007 in the serial section of the library and there is a Serial Librarian in the section to assist numerous users in the section. Those that prefers e-journal is in line with the findings of Brown (2007) where 84% of the respondents indicated so. From their findings also reveal that majority of the respondent as suggestion for improvement of the serial section services. Moreover 4 respondents further suggested print journals currency and relevance, serial readership promotion and establishment of virtual library.

Akerele (2008) noted that academic libraries must therefore provide relevant print journals in all the subjects/courses covered by its parent institution and also postgraduate students and lecturers are expected to make use of the library most especially the serial section of the library to get relevant print journals in their chosen field of study. In the words of Olanloku and Salisa (2008), print journals are accorded prominence in the library because they provide the latest, relevant information in a discipline and if postgraduate students want to be current in their field, they have to read relevant print journals. It is therefore a matter of concern to note that a number of postgraduate students could not consults print journals in the libraries. This could be due to non-currency and relevancy, non-availability of journals, professionals, and other factors. Researches have shown as stated by Brown (2007) that postgraduate students prefer electronic journals to print. Brown, who worked on postgraduate student and academic staff use of e-journals found that having access to journal seen as important by postgraduate students. Sarasvady (2007) corroborated this further when he posited that postgraduate students prefer electronic journals to print version.

On the issue of collection development policy for print journals, the Australian College of Physical Education (2007) stressed that the collection policy of the Robert Dunmat library comprises of approximately 400 journals titles in which 80 of these are current subscription. The decision of acquisition of print journals depends on the institution policy as stated by university of (Aukland 2007).

Utilization of print journals by postgraduate students

It is clear from the study of Salam & Opeke (2009) show that 29.72% of postgraduate students utilized print journals frequently for their research work. Agboola (2009) in her study discover that 21.1% of the respondents utilized print journal regularly against 35.1% that utilized it occasionally and 20.8% that never used it. Quigley, Peck, Rutter and Williams (2002) from their research finding shows that 67.3% of the respondents asserts that print journal was one among the four most frequently selected resources. In the study by Trivedia & Joshib (2009) results revealed that there was 54.63% utilization of print journals, while 28.86% utilization of e-journals. In their study, the data reveals that there is more utilization of print journals 54.63% as compare to e-journals 28.86%, which is similar to the study conducted by Roland & Sandra (2005) wherein print journals were much more in use than e-journals respectively. Research conducted by Vaughan (2003) at the Duke University chemistry library, showed that between 1999 and 2001 the utilization of print journals by postgraduate students was very low as compared to electronic journals. More so, journals that were available only in print were used less, indicating that format is a key element when deciding on access to information. In another development, Chrzastowski, (2003) opined that, in 2002, print journals represented only 6% of all utilization at the University of Illinois Library at Urbana-Champaign.

Agboola (2009) from her study showed that only 192 (21.1%) of the respondents used print journal regularly against 320 (35.1%) that used it occasionally and 190 (20.8%) that never used it. Research has shown that the use of print journals is drastically reducing among postgraduate students in some higher institution of learning. To buttress the point further, Hammed and Osunrinade (2010) also found out that 64.8% of undergraduate students who responded in their study prefer to use text books against 22.1% who used journal. This implies that students perceive textbook and online search engines as the best options to access information for their research work.

From their study Pankaj, Mohammad and Singh (2008) it is clear that most of the respondent's that is 58.57% use print journals for their research work. 57.14% of respondents use print journals for studying their course work. 32.86% of respondents use print journals for update subject knowledge and 27.14% respondents use for writing papers. 18.57% of users using print journals for other works like exams, etc. and only 15.71% respondents use print journals for teaching.

Ogunniyi, Akerele, and Afolabi (2011) stated that of all the serials subscribed by any library, journals are the most important to researchers because much of the articles therein are products of research and it may never appear in any other publications. No wonder Omekwu and Atimo (1998) emphasized that journals are the most current vehicles of new ideas, knowledge and breakthrough in scientific development. However, it is clear from the study of Salam and Opeke, (2009) show that 29.72% of postgraduate students utilized print journals frequently for their research work because of their current nature. Agboola, (2009) in her study discovered that 21.1% of the respondents utilized print journal regularly against 35.1% that utilized it occasionally and 20.8% that never used it which was attributed to currency factor. The contrast

in the utilization of print journal against textbook confirms the findings of Rowland and Rubbert (2001) and Agboola (2009) that textbooks were mostly used by the students in their research and this demonstrate students' preferences in the use of library resources. A research by Sathe, Grady and Guise (2002) indicates that fellows, post graduate students, and residents preferred electronic journals, and faculty preferred print journals. Postgraduate students utilized print journals for reading articles and scanning contents; they employed electronic journals for printing articles and checking references. Result also shows that users considered electronic journals easier to access and search than print journals; however, they reported that print journals had higher quality text and figures.

In the study by Trivedia and Joshib (2009) results revealed that there was 54.63% use of print journals, while 28.86% use of e-journals. In their study, the data reveals that there is more utilization of print journals 54.63% as compare to e-journals 28.86%, which is similar to the study conducted by Roland and Sandra (2005) wherein print journals were much more in use than e-journals respectively. Research conducted by Vaughan (2003) at the Duke University chemistry library, showed that between 1999 and 2001 the use of print journals by postgraduate students was very low as compared to electronic journals. More so, journals that were available only in print were used less, indicating that format is a key element when deciding on access to information.

Challenges affecting the use of print journals by postgraduate students

However, literature has revealed that information availability does not mean accessibility and utilization; therefore, university libraries have to market their resources and services to attract users. Ozoemelem (2009), on the other hand, stated that informed library users know that libraries have resources that are more comprehensive and scholarly than most web sites provide

but the problem is that these resources they are not straightforward like that on the webs. Though users use the library for different purposes, Oyesiku and Oduwole (2004) study on the use of academic library revealed that students use the library mostly during examinations period. In a study conducted by Igun and Adogbeji (2007) among the postgraduate students, majority of the students claimed that their main purpose of using the library is to update their knowledge and skills. It is therefore, essential to know the needs and opinions of the users in order to satisfy them. In buttressing this Bassey (2006) posited that satisfying the request of users implies providing the actual information or services that will meet their needs. Among many users of the university library are the postgraduate students. This class of students are regarded as ‘matured students’ because they have pass through the undergraduate stage and are now facing a higher level of academic studies. Rasul and Singh (2010) observed that there are scanty literatures on the needs of the postgraduate students, yet they form a significant group of researchers in a university. Furthermore, they noted that how the postgraduate students perceive the role of their university library matters a lot. This is very important because the nature of postgraduate study demands that students must do a lot of independent studies on their own. The use of library resources and services is thus indispensable to the postgraduate students in order to achieve their academic objective. As a result, Olofinsawe and Oyeniyi (2010) affirmed that academic libraries have to build strong collection of information resources in physical and digital format to cater for knowledge requirements of their users. It is therefore necessary to take the needs of the postgraduate students into consideration in policy planning in any university library.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the research methodology to be adopted in the conduct of this research under the following sub-headings:

The research Method adopted

Population of the study

Sample and Sampling Technique

Instrument for Data Collection

Procedure for Data Collection

Procedure for Data Analysis

Research Method Adopted

Quantitative research method was used for this study this is because the data that the researcher collected are quantitative in nature. Survey research design was adopted for this study. It is very appropriate for this research because of the nature and size of the population of the study. Nwana (2005) asserted that survey research method is an appropriate method that is suitable for studies where the population is large over an area. Chava (1992) asserts that a survey research provides a qualitative or numeric description of trends, attitudes or opinions of a population by studying a sample of that population. Stempel and Westhly (1989) and Abubakar (1995) posited that survey method enables the researcher to gather information from a relatively large number of cases at a particular time by asking questions. Essentially, survey method is used to study wide population that are scattered across a country, region or a state.

Population of the study

The population of this study is postgraduate students in Ahmadu Bello University Zaria. The University is made up of thirteen (13) faculties, (ABU, MIS, 2016). There are 8292 postgraduate students in the University. The rationale behind the choice of this population is the fact that the postgraduate students are supposed to make use of the print journal publications in Kashim Ibrahim Library, Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, which would facilitates the conduct of their research work. The distribution of the population is shown in table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1: Population of the Study

Faculty	Department	Number of Postgraduate students
Administration	Accounting	320
	Business Administration	754
	International Centre of Excellent in Rural	
	Finance & Entrepreneurship	20
	Local government and Development studies	71
	Public Administration	572
	Sub Total	1737
Agriculture	Agricultural Economics and rural sociology	34
	Agronomy	50
	Animal science	77
	Crop protection	20
	Plant Science	25
	Soil Science	40
	Sub Total	246
Arts	African Languages and Cultures	48
	Arabic	33
	Archeology	24
	English	142
	French	32
	History	50
	Philosophy	6

	Theatre and Performing Arts	53
	Sub Total	388
Education	Arts & Social Science Education	253
	Educational Foundation & Curriculum	352
	Educational Psychology & Counseling	103
	Library and Information Science	261
	Physical and Health Education	122
	Science Education	207
	Vocational and Technical Education	136
	Sub Total	1434
Engineering	Agricultural Engineering	28
	Chemical Engineering	113
	Civil Engineering	84
	Communication Engineering	71
	Computer Engineering	43
	Electrical Engineering	126
	Mechanical Engineering	175
	Metallurgical Engineering	23
	Water Resources and Environmental Engineering	122
	Sub Total	785
Environmental Design	Architecture	232
	Building	245
	Fine Arts	53
	Geomatics	52
	Industrial Design	58
	Quantity Surveying	57
	Urban and Regional Planning	59
	Sub Total	756
Law	Civil Law	153
	Commercial Law	42
	Islamic Law	21
	Private Law	25
	Public Law	64
	Sub Total	305

Medicine	Chemical Pathology	8
	Community Medicine	101
	Haematology & Blood Transfusion	6
	Human Anatomy	51
	Human Physiology	40
	Medicine	9
	Nursing Science	52
	Obstetrics & Gynecology	12
	Pathology (Morbid Anatomy)	21
	Sub Total	300
Pharmaceutical Science	Clinical Pharmacy	18
	Pharmaceutical and Medicinal Chemistry	49
	Pharmaceutics and Pharmaceutical Microbiology	35
	Pharmacognosy and Drug Development	54
	Pharmacology and Clinical Pharmacy	59
	Pharmacy	7
	Sub Total	222
Science	Biochemistry	214
	Biological Sciences	126
	Chemistry	148
	Geography	435
	Geology	55
	Mathematics	228
	Microbiology	140
	Physics	62
	Textile Science and Technology	37
	Sub Total	1445
Social Science	Economics	57
	Mass Communication	77
	Political Science	283
	Sociology	88
	Sub Total	505
Veterinary Medicine	Theriogenology & Production	11
	Veterinary Anatomy	9
	Veterinary Medicine	20
	Veterinary Microbiology	20
	Veterinary Parasitology and Entomology	17
	Veterinary Pathology	17

Veterinary Pharmacology & Toxicology	4
Veterinary Physiology	
Veterinary Public Health and Preventive Medicine	36
Veterinary Surgery and Medicine	18
Sub Total	169
Grand Total	8292

Source: ABU, MIS 2014/2015 Academic Session

Sample and Sampling Techniques

In order to arrive at a more reasonable and realistic conclusion that would apply to other users which the study could not cover and to open room for generalization, stratified random sampling technique was used to select 5% from each faculty which stand as strata for this study. Therefore, the total sample size for this study was 410. The choice of this technique is supported by Israel, (2003) model for determining sample size. The model states; taken sample size for $\pm 3\%$, $\pm 5\%$, $\pm 7\%$ and $\pm 10\%$ for Precision Levels where Confidence Level is 95% and $P=.5$. Going by this model, if ± 5 is taken for precision when the population is 8,292, the sample will be 410. This justifies the sample used in this study which is 410.

Faculty	Population	Sample Size
Administration	1737	87
Agriculture	246	12
Arts	388	17
Education	1434	71
Engineering	785	39
Environmental Design	756	38
Law	305	15
Medicine	300	15
Pharmaceutical Science	222	11
Science	1445	72

Social Science	505	25
Veterinary Medicine	169	8
Total		410

Instrument for Data Collection

Questionnaire was used as the instrument for data collection for this research. Nworgu (2006) stated that questionnaire is by far the most frequently used instrument in educational research. Considering its significance, Osuala, (2005) posited that questionnaire is more economical for reasons of the time involved in conducting a research, and are directly associated with survey research design method. The questionnaire was self-designed and was divided into five sections. Section A carried bio-data of respondents. Section B contained level of Awareness of Print Journals; Section C contained Accessibility of Print Journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library. Section D contained level of use of print journals; Section E contained Challenges Affecting the Use of Print Journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library. This was done in line with the research questions raised for the study.

Procedure for Data Collection

The researcher employed the help of twelve research assistants to administer the instrument to the post graduate students of the faculties. The administration of the instrument was carried out confidentially to ensure that the right information is gotten from them without interference from other respondents. They were also given the assurance that their responses would be treated confidentially. A follow up was made to ensure speedy completion and return of the questionnaires administered. This was done within four weeks of academic activities.

Procedure for Data Presentation and Analysis

Descriptive statistics of frequency count, simple percentage, and total were used to analyse the data for this study. The data analyzed were presented in simple pie chart and histogram.

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Introduction

This chapter presented the data collected for the study. Analysis and interpretation of the data were also presented.

4.2 Response Rate of Postgraduate Students

A total of four hundred and ten (410) copies of questionnaire were distributed to the sampled postgraduate students in Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. Out of the 410 copies of the questionnaire distributed, a total of 380 (92.7%) copies were returned duly completed and found usable for this study. The response rate was realized due to the fact that the research assistants were employed in the respective faculties studied. Besides, the respondents were given up to five weeks within which to complete and return their copies of questionnaire. The response rate is shown on table 4.1

Table 4.1: Response Rate of Postgraduate Students in Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria

Faculty	Questionnaire Distributed	Questionnaire Returned	% of Questionnaire Returned
Administration	87	82	94.2
Agriculture	12	10	83.3
Arts	17	15	88.2
Education	71	70	98.6

Engineering	39	36	92.3
Environmental Design	38	32	84.2
Law	15	14	93.3
Medicine	15	13	86.7
Pharmaceutical Science	11	10	90.9
Life Science	38	37	97.3
Physical Science	34	34	100
Social Science	25	19	76
Veterinary Medicine	8	8	100
Total	410	380	92.7%

From Table 4.1, it can clearly be seen that there is little variation in the response rate of postgraduate students in Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria with respect to their faculties. The little variation in the response rate is due to the fact that the population size of each faculty studied is not much. The table revealed that faculty of life science has 37(97.3%) response rate, faculty of physical science has 34 (100%) response rate for this study, and also faculty of education with sample size 71 and response rate (96.6%) for this study. It is obvious from the table that faculty of Veterinary Medicine has the least sample size of 8 and the response rate of 8 (100%) the response rate was able to achieved because entire sample size is not much and the entire response rate achieved can also be attributed to the fact that the researcher did a thorough follow up in retrieving the questionnaires from the respondents.

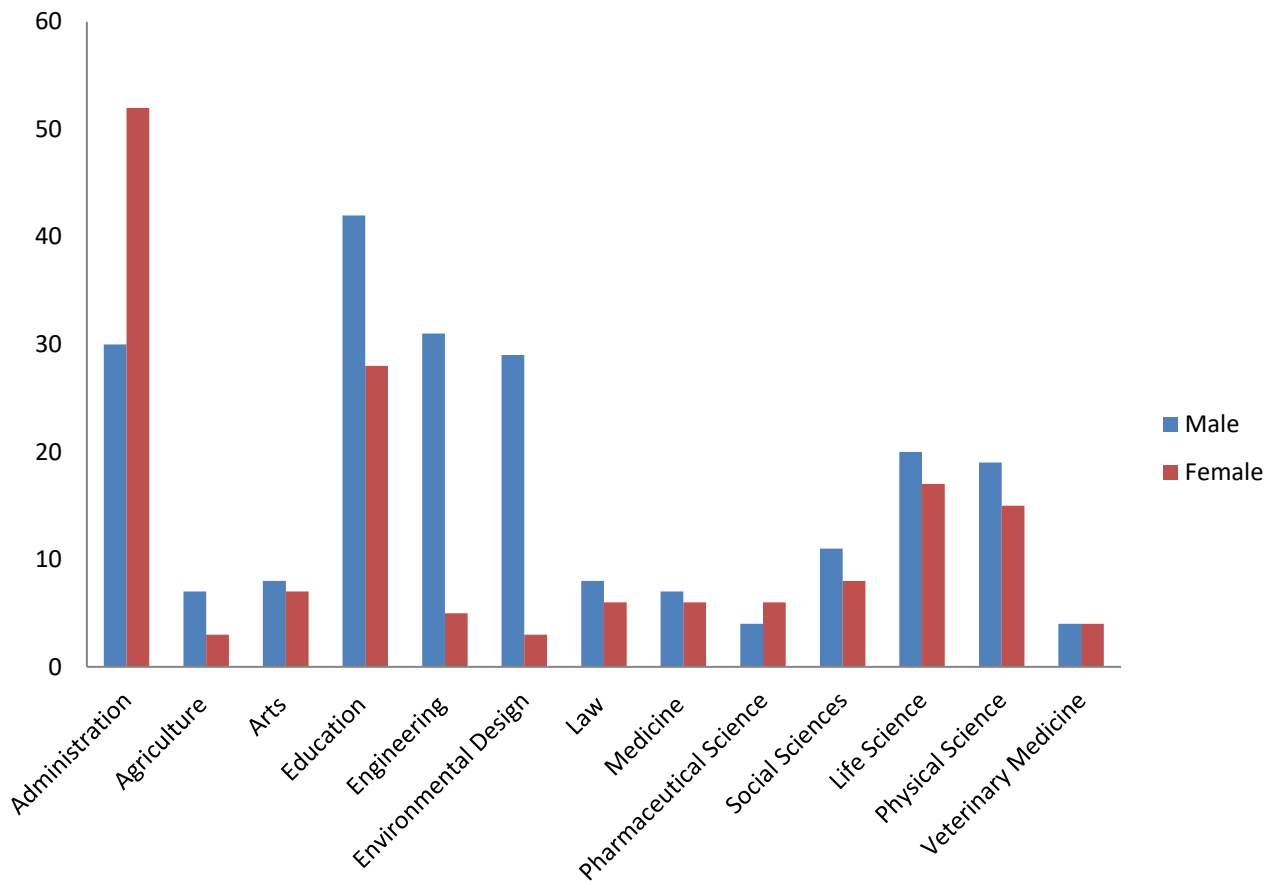
4.3 Gender Distribution of the Respondents

The researcher attempted to find out the gender distribution of the postgraduate students in Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria so as to obtain a clear picture of the gender categorization of the respondents. The table 4.2 shows the gender distribution of the postgraduate students studied.

Table 4.2 Gender Distribution of the Respondents

Faculty	Male	Percentage (%)	Female	Percentage (%)	TOTAL (%)
Administration	30	36.5%	52	63.4	100%
Agriculture	7	70%	3	30%	100%
Arts	8	53.3%	7	46.7%	100%
Education	42	60%	28	40%	100%
Engineering	31	86.1%	5	13.9%	100%
Environmental Design	29	90.6%	3	9.4%	100%
Law	8	57.1%	6	42.9%	100%
Medicine	7	53.8%	6	46.2%	100%
Pharmaceutical Science	4	40%	6	60%	100%
Social Sciences	11	57.9%	8	42.1%	100%
Life Science	20	54%	17	46%	100%
Physical Science	19	55.8%	15	44.2%	100%
Veterinary Medicine	4	50%	4	50%	100%
Total	220	57.9%	160	42.1%	100%

Figure 4.1 Gender Distribution of the Respondents



The table 4.2 and figure 4.1 show that there are more male 220 (57.9%) respondents than female 160 (42.1%) respondents.

4.4 Descriptive Analysis

This section presents the data collected and analyzed using descriptive statistics. The data analyzed in this section was collected using five (5) research questions which guided this study, frequency scales and percentages were used in the computation of the data collected and analyzed in this section.

4.4.1 Level of Awareness of the Available Print Journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library by Postgraduate Students

The researcher attempted to identify the level of awareness of available print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library by postgraduate students. In order to achieve this, a list of level of awareness was outlined for the respondents to tick as available to them. The table 4.3 and fig 4.1 showed the level of awareness of the available print journals to them.

Table 4.3: Level of Awareness of the Available Print Journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library by Postgraduate Students

Faculty	Highly Aware		Aware		Partly Aware		Undecided		Not Aware		Total
	Freq	(%)	Freq	(%)	Freq	(%)	Freq	(%)	Freq	(%)	
Administration	42	51.2%	30	36.6%	6	7.3%	2	2.4%	2	2.4%	82
Agriculture	6	60%	2	20.0%	1	10%	0	0.0%	1	10%	10
Arts	10	66.7%	4	26.7%	1	6.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	15
Education	39	55.7%	19	27.1%	3	4.3%	1	1.4%	8	11.4%	70
Engineering	24	66.7%	5	13.9%	4	11.1%	1	2.8%	2	5.6%	36
Environmental Design	24	75.0%	3	9.4%	2	6.3%	2	6.3%	1	3.1%	32
Law	8	57.1%	5	35.7%	1	7.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	14
Medicine	7	54.0%	6	46.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	13
Pharmaceutical Science	4	40.0%	6	60.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10
Life Science	22	59.6%	12	32.4%	1	2.7%	0	0.0%	2	5.4%	37
Physical Science	21	61.7%	11	32.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	5.9%	34
Social Science	12	63.2%	5	26.3%	1	5.3%	0	0.0%	1	5.3%	19
Veterinary Medicine	3	37.5%	4	50.0%	1	12.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8
	222	58.4%	112	29.5%	21	5.5%	6	1.6%	19	5%	380

Figure 4.2: Level of Awareness of the Available Print Journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library by Postgraduate Students

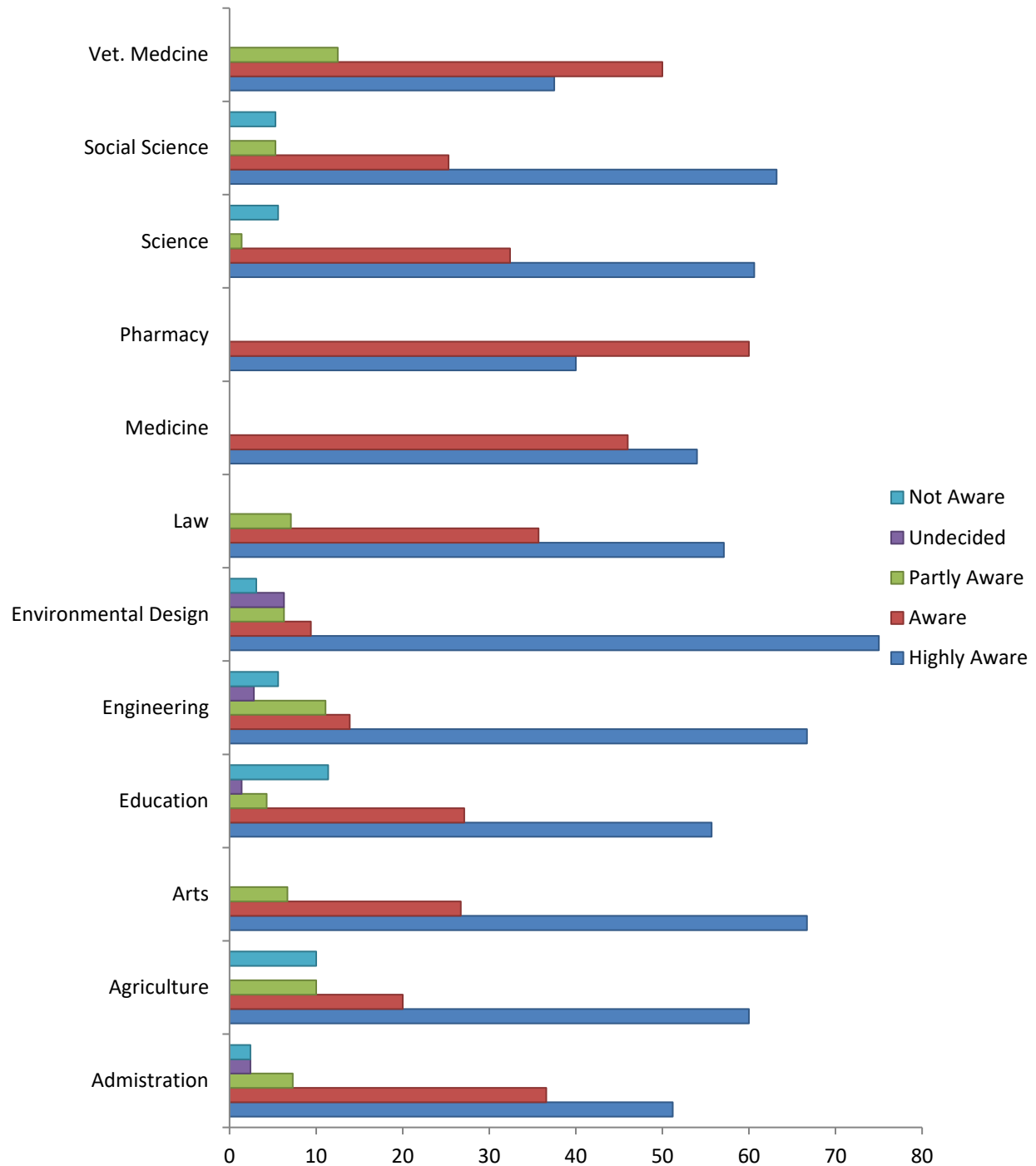


Table 4.3 and Figure 4.2 show the level of awareness of the print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library by the postgraduate students of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. The result in the table indicated that, most of the respondents from all the faculties are highly aware of the available print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library this is evidenced by the 42 (51.2%) responses from faculty of Administration, 6 (60%) responses from faculty of Agricultural science, 10 (66%) responses from faculty of Arts, 39 (55.7%) responses from faculty of Education, 24 (66.7%) responses from faculty of Engineering, 24 (75%) responses from faculty of Environmental Design, 8 (57.1%) responses from faculty of Law, 22 (59.6%) responses from faculty of Life Science 7 (54%) responses from faculty of Medicine, 21 (61.7%) responses from faculty of Physical Science, and 12 (63%) responses from faculty of Social Sciences. It is obvious from the findings that, it is only the postgraduate students in the faculty of Veterinary Medicine that were not highly aware of the availability of print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. The implication of this finding is that postgraduate students in Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria are highly aware of the print journals that are available in Kashim Ibrahim Library, ABU, Zaria.

4.4.2 Accessibility of Print Journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria

The researcher attempted to find out the accessibility of print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria by the Postgraduate students of the university. In doing this, list of options rating level of accessibility were provided for the respondents to indicate as applicable to them. Their responses were captured and presented in table 4.4 and Fig 4.3

Table 4.4: Accessibility of Print Journal in Kashim Ibrahim Library by Postgraduate Students of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria

Faculty	Highly Accessible		Accessible		Partly Accessible		Undecided		Not Accessible		Total
	Freq	(%)	Freq	(%)	Freq	(%)	Freq	(%)	Freq	(%)	
Administration	41	50.0%	21	25.9%	8	9.7%	2	2.4%	10	12.1%	82
Agriculture	5	50.0%	2	20.0%	0	0.0%	1	10%	2	20%	10
Arts	9	60.0%	4	26.7%	1	6.7%	0	0.0%	1	6.7%	15
Education	42	60.0%	20	28.5%	3	4.3%	1	1.4%	4	5.7%	70
Engineering	19	52.7%	6	16.7%	4	11.1%	2	5.6%	4	11.1%	36
Environmental Design	16	50.0%	4	12.5%	2	6.3%	5	15.6%	5	15.6%	32
Law	8	57.1%	5	35.7%	1	7.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	14
Medicine	6	46.2%	4	30.7%	0	0.0%	1	7.7%	2	15.4%	13
Pharmaceutical Science	5	50.0%	2	20.0%	0	0.0%	1	10%	2	20%	10
Life Science	21	56.7%	9	24.3%	1	2.7%	2	5.4%	4	10.8%	37
Physical Science	20	58.8%	11	32.3%	1	2.9%	0	0.0%	2	5.9%	34
Social Science	12	63.2%	5	26.3%	1	5.3%	0	0.0%	1	5.3%	19
Veterinary Medicine	3	37.5%	3	37.5%	1	12.5%	0	0.0%	1	12.5%	8
	207	54.5%	96	25.3%	23	6.1%	15	3.9%	38	10%	380
										100%	380

Figure 4.3: Accessibility of Print Journal in Kashim Ibrahim Library by Postgraduate Students of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria

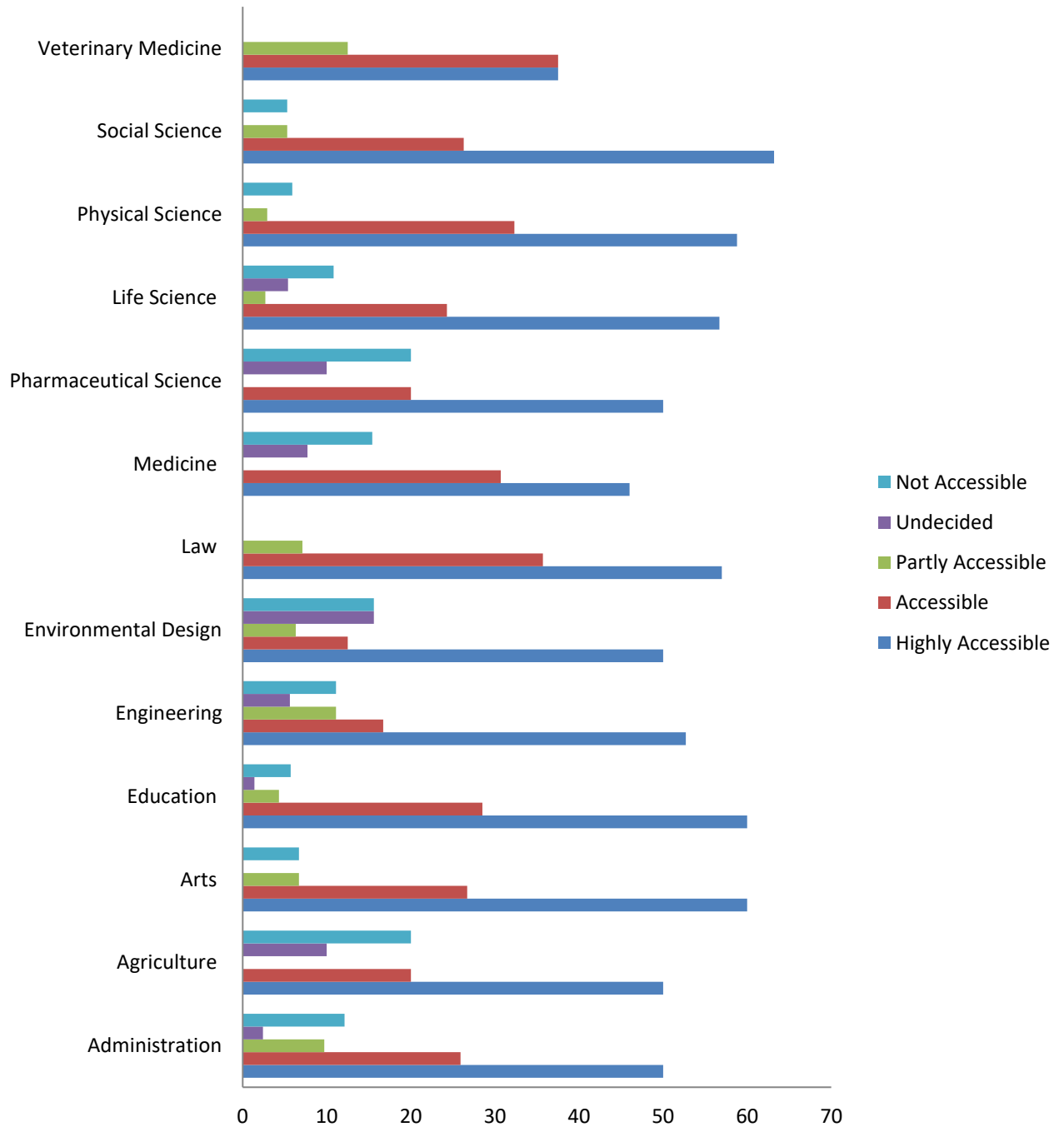


Table 4.4 and figure 4.3 show the responses on the accessibility of print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library by Postgraduate Students of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. The 12 (63.2%), 9 (60%), 42 (60%), 20 (58.8%), 8 (57.1%), 21 (56.7%), 19 (52.7%), 41 (50%), 5 (50%) and 5 (50%) postgraduate students' responses in faculty of Social Science, Arts, Education, Physical Science, Law, Life Science, Engineering, Administration, Agricultural Science and Pharmaceutical Science respectively indicated print journals in Kashim Ibrahim library to be highly accessible by them.

It is obvious from the table 4.4 and figure 4.3 that no respondent 0 (0.0%) indicated 'Not Accessible' response to print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library, ABU, Zaria, while only 10 (12.1%) respondents from the faculty Administration with the highest number of respondents indicated 'Not Accessible'

The implication of this finding is that, the print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library are highly accessible by the postgraduate students in Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

4.4.3 Relevancy of Print Journals to Postgraduate Students

The researcher attempted to find out the relevancy of print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library to postgraduate students in Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. The result obtained is analyzed and present on the table 4.5.

Table 4.5 Relevancy of Print Journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library to Postgraduate Students

Faculties	Most Relevance		More Relevance		Relevance		Less Relevance		Not Relevance		Total
	Freq	(%)	Freq	(%)	Freq	(%)	Freq	(%)	Freq	(%)	
Administration	46	56%	10	12.2%	7	8.5%	8	9.7%	11	13.4%	82
Agriculture	7	70%	0	0%	1	10%	0	0%	2	20%	10
Arts	9	60%	1	6.7%	1	6.7%	0	0%	4	26.7%	15
Education	49	70%	12	17.1%	2	2.8%	2	2.8%	5	7.1%	70
Engineering	6	16.7%	4	11.1%	7	19.4%	1	2.8%	18	50%	36
Environmental Design	18	56.3%	5	15.6%	5	15.6%	1	3.1%	3	9.4%	32
Law	10	71.4%	2	14.4%	1	7.1%	1	7.1%	0	0%	14
Medicine	8	61.5%	1	7.7%	1	7.7%	0	0%	3	23.1%	13
Pharmaceutical Science	6	60%	2	20%	0	0%	0	0%	2	20%	10
Life Science	21	56.8%	5	13.5%	2	5.4%	2	5.4%	7	19%	37
Physical Science	22	65%	6	17.6%	1	2.9%	1	2.9%	4	11.7%	34
Social Science	11	58%	1	5.2%	2	10.5%	1	5.2%	4	21%	19
Veterinary Medicine	6	75%	0	0%	1	12.5%	0	0%	1	12.5%	8
	210	55.3%	49	13%	31	8.2%	17	4.5%	64	17%	380

Figure 4.4: Relevancy of Print Journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library to Postgraduate Students

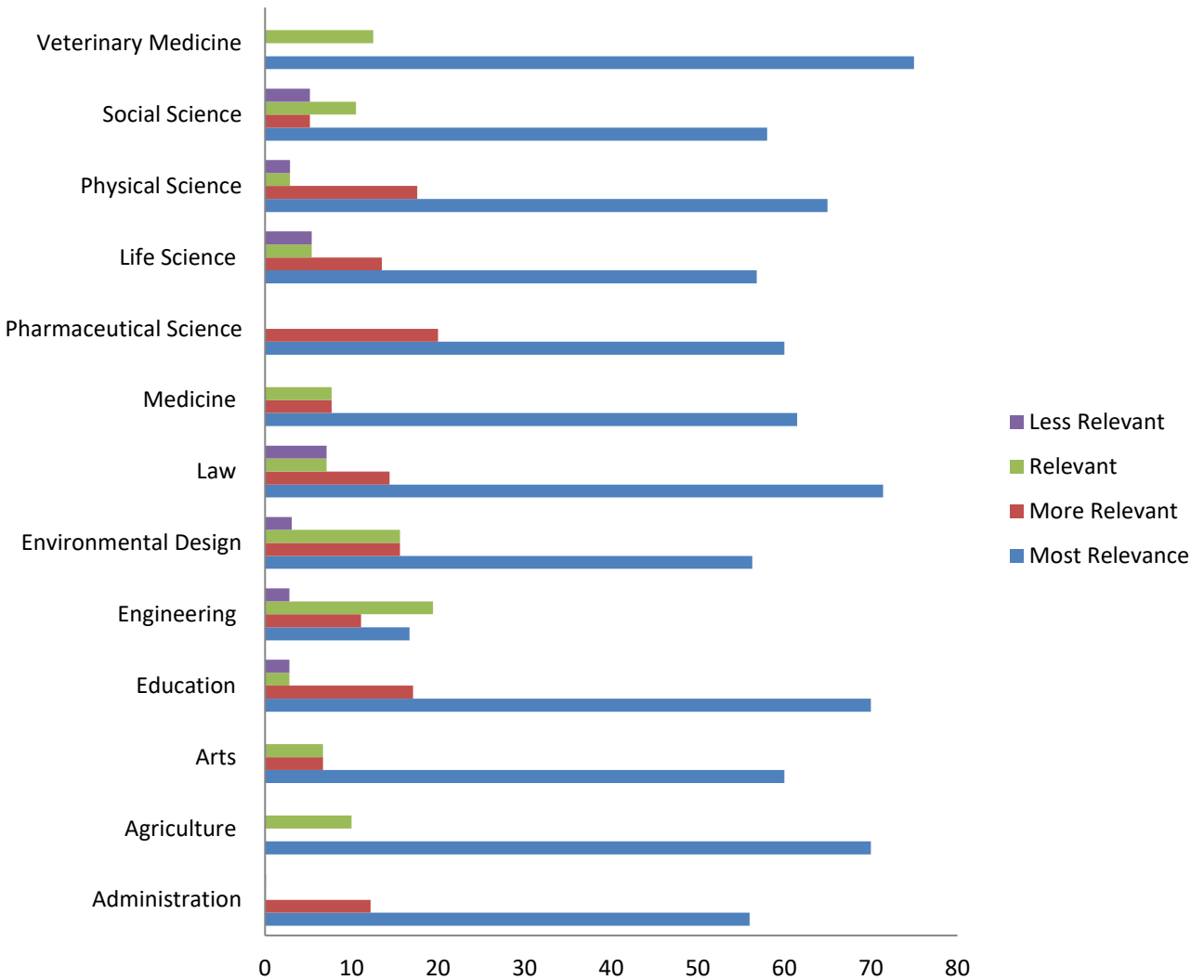


Table 4.5 and figure 4.4 show the responses of on the relevancy of print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library by Postgraduate Students of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. It is seen from the table that faculties such as veterinary medicine with 6 (75%), law 10 (71.4%), Education 49 (70%), Agricultural Science 7 (70%), Physical Science 22 (65%), Medicine 8

(61.5%), Arts 9 (60%), Pharmaceutical Science 6 (60%), Social Sciences 11 (58%), Life Science 21 (56.8%), Environmental Design 18 (56.3%) and Administration 46 (56%) indicate that the print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library are most relevant to them .

It is obvious from the table that only 6 (16.9%) of the respondents in faculty of Engineering indicated that print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library are most relevant to them while majority of the respondents from the same faculty of Engineering indicated that the print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library are not relevant to them.

The implication of this finding is that, out of all the print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library to serve the postgraduate students in all the thirteen faculties in Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, the print journals in the library are not only relevant to postgraduate students in faculty of Engineering as indicated by them.

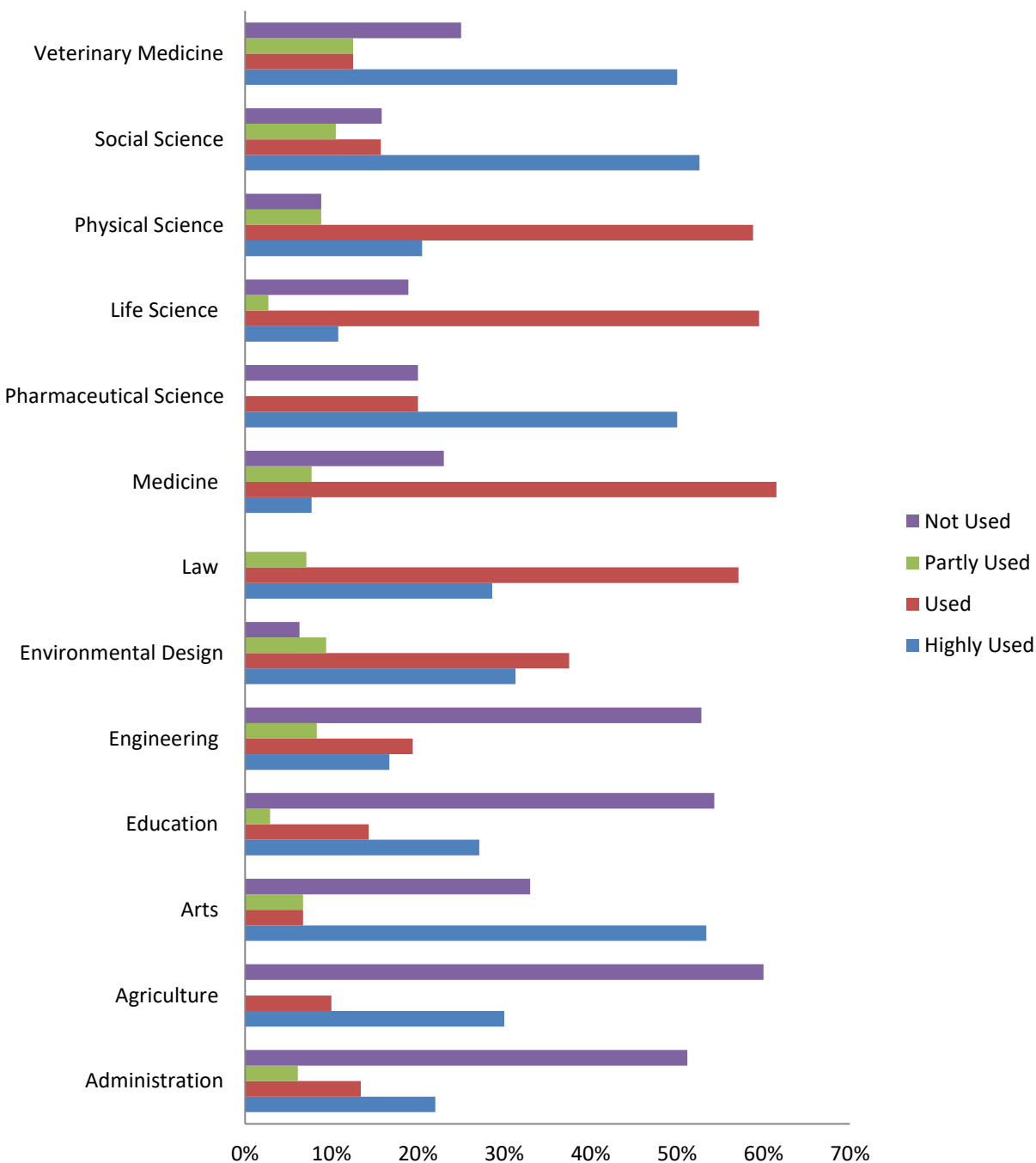
4.4.4 Level of Use of Print Journals by the Postgraduate Students in Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria

When the researcher attempted to find out the level of use of print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library by the postgraduate students in Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, the result obtained is analyzed and present on the table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Level of Use of Print Journals by the Postgraduate Students in Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria

Faculties	Highly Used		Used		Partly Used		Undecided		Not Used		Total
	Freq	(%)	Freq	(%)	Freq	(%)	Freq	(%)	Freq	(%)	
Administration	18	22%	11	13.4%	5	6.1%	6	7.3%	42	51.2%	82
Agriculture	3	30%	1	10%	0	0%	0	0%	6	60%	10
Arts	8	53.4%	1	6.7%	1	6.7%	0	0%	5	33%	15
Education	19	27.1%	10	14.3%	2	2.9%	1	1.4%	38	54.3%	70
Engineering	6	16.7%	7	19.4%	3	8.3%	1	2.8%	19	52.8%	36
Environmental Design	10	31.3%	12	37.5%	3	9.4%	5	15.6%	2	6.3%	32
Law	4	28.6%	8	57.1%	1	7.1%	1	7.1%	0	0%	14
Medicine	1	7.7%	8	61.5%	1	7.7%	0	0%	3	23%	13
Pharmaceutical Science	5	50%	2	20%	0	0%	1	10%	2	20%	10
Life Science	4	10.8%	22	59.5%	1	2.7%	3	8.1%	7	18.9%	37
Physical Science	7	20.5%	20	58.8%	3	8.8%	1	2.9%	3	8.8%	34
Social Science	10	52.6%	3	15.7%	2	10.5%	1	5.3%	3	15.8%	19
Veterinary Medicine	4	50%	1	12.5%	1	12.5%	0	0%	2	25%	8
	99	26%	106	27.9%	23	6%	20	5.2%	132	34.7%	380
										100%	380

Figure 4.5: Level of Use of Print Journals by the Postgraduate Students in Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria



From the table 4.6 and figure 4.5, it is seen that, the print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria are highly used by the postgraduate students in the Faculty of Arts with 8 (53.4%) respondents indication, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences with 5 (50%) respondents indicated 'Highly Used' Faculty of Social Sciences 10 (52.6%) respondents and Faculty of Veterinary Medicine with 4 (50%) respondents.

Majority of the postgraduate students in the Faculty of Medicine with 8 (61.5%), Faculty of Life Sciences 22 (59.5%), Faculty of Physical Sciences 20 (58.8%) and Faculty of Law 8 (57.1%) indicated that the print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library are 'Used' by them.

It is quite surprising that despite the accessibility and relevancy of print journals to Postgraduate Students in the Faculty of Agriculture, Education and Administration. Majority of the respondents responded that the print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library are 'Not Used' by them with 6 (60%), 38 (54.3%), and 42 (51.2%) respectively as indicated by them. Faculty of Engineering indicated that the print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library are 'Not Used' by them with an indication of 19 (52.8%) respondents, which complement its prior irrelevancy.

4.4.5 Challenges to efficient Use of Print Journals by the Postgraduate Students in Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria

The research aimed at identifying the various challenges to efficient use of print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria as applicable to the Postgraduate Students of the University. In order to achieve this, a list of likely challenges was outlined for the respondents (Postgraduate Students) to tick as many options as possible. Table 4.7 and figure 4.6 showing the challenges to efficient use of print journals by postgraduate students of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

Table 4.7: Challenges to Efficient Use of Print Journals in Kasim Ibrahim Library by the Postgraduate Students of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria

S/N	Challenges	Frequency	Percentage
1	Most print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library are outdated	282	74.2%
2.	Limited copies of print journals are available on the shelves	310	81.5%
3.	Some print journals are mutilated due to lack of proper handling	180	47.3%
4.	Print journals are not properly organized for easy retrieval in Kashim Ibrahim Library	181	47.6%
5.	I do not know how to locate them on the shelve	222	58.4%
6.	Print journals are not allowed for borrowing	145	38.2%
7.	Print journals are not allowed for photocopying	212	55.7%

Figure 4.6: Challenges to Efficient Use of Print Journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library by the Postgraduate Students of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria

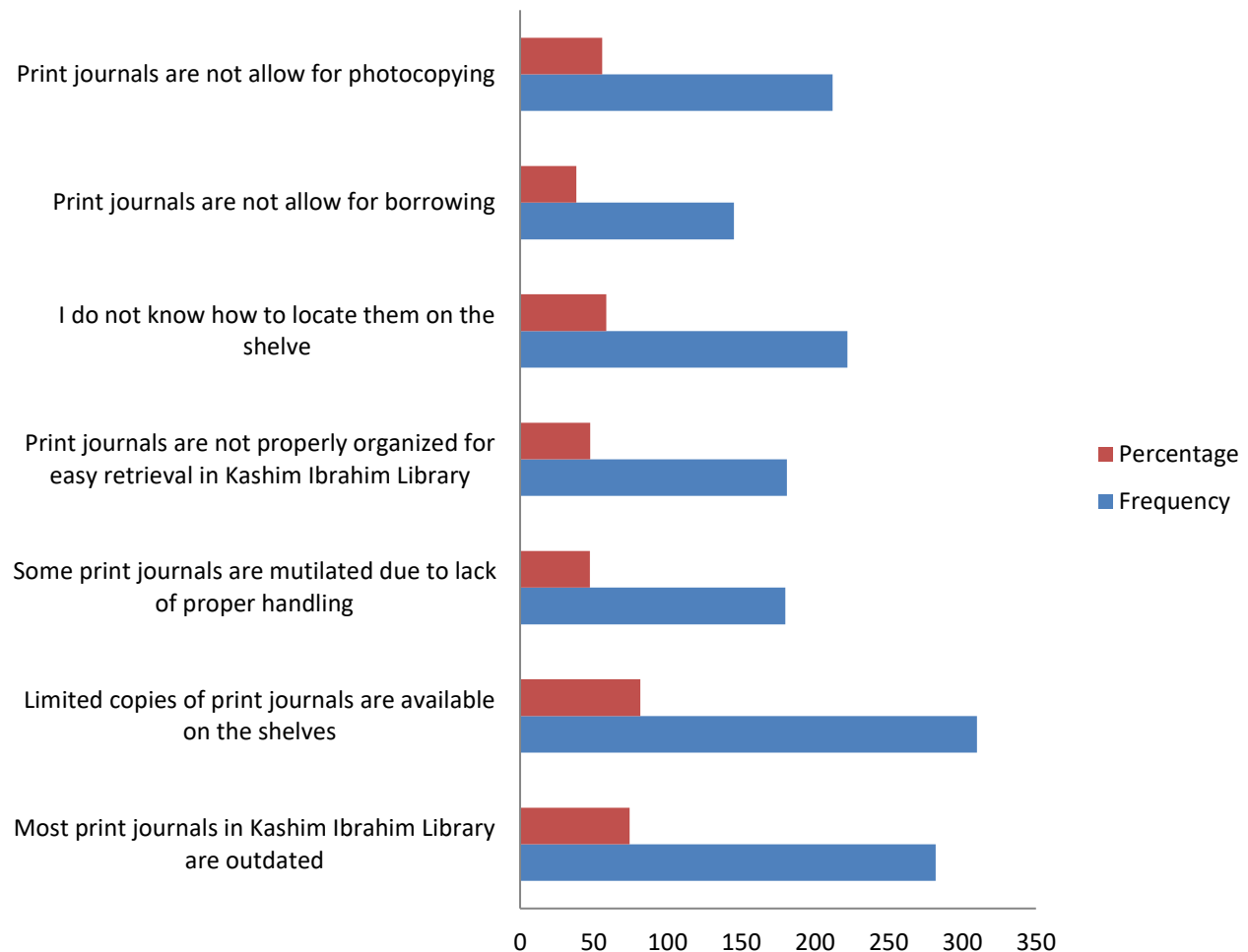


Table 4.7 and figure 4.6 show the challenges to efficient use of print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library by the postgraduate students of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. Limited copy of print journals in the library has the highest rated challenge by the postgraduate students, indicated by 310 (81.5%) respondents. Many postgraduate students reported that most print

journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library are outdated as indicated by 282 (74.23%) respondents while 222 (58.4%) respondents indicated that do not know how to locate print journals in kashim Ibrahim library and 212 (55.7%) respondents reported that disallowing photocopy of print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library constitute their challenge to efficient use of them.

It is obvious from the table 4.7 and figure 4.6 that less than 50% of the postgraduate students of Ahmadu Bello University indicated mutilation of print journals, dis organized nature of print journal and dis allowing of print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library constitute challenge to efficient use of print journals by the postgraduate students of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Introduction

This chapter provides the summaries of the study and findings. Conclusions were drawn as well as ways to overcome challenges with effective use of print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library by the postgraduate students of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

5.2 Summary of the Study

The study titled ‘The Use of Print Journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library by Postgraduate Students of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria’ was carried out. In order to achieve the objectives of the study, five research questions were formulated. A survey design was used. The population of the study was made up of all the postgraduate students in all the thirteen faculties in Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria and sample of 380 were drawn from all the faculties. The instruments used to generate the data needed to answer the research questions were questionnaires. They were distributed to the postgraduate students by the researcher and twelve research assistances, each for each faculty. The analysis was done descriptively using, frequency distributions, percentages and presented in histogram. The various faculties were used as venue for collecting data where the distribution of copies of questionnaire was done.

5.3 Summary of Major Findings

The major findings under descriptive analysis were that:

1. Postgraduate students in Ahmadu Bello University are Highly Aware of the availability of print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library, ABU, Zaria.
2. The print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library are Highly Accessible by the postgraduate students in Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

3. The print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library are relevant to all the postgraduate students in all the faculties in Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria except to postgraduate students in faculty of Engineering.
4. The print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library are being used by the postgraduate students in all the faculties in Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria except for four faculties which are Faculty of Administration, Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, Faculty of Education and Faculty of Engineering.
5. The major challenges to efficient use of print journals by the postgraduate students in Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria are that; the print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library are outdated, there are limited copies of print journals are available, and postgraduate students do not know how to locate print journals on the shelves.

Conclusion

From the analysis and summary of the findings, it could be concluded that the postgraduate students in Ahmadu bello University Zaria are aware of the print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library and that; they access them and perceive them to be relevant to them and that; majority of the postgraduate students in all the faculties use them despite they en counter some challenges which deny its efficient use. The factors to the efficient use of print journals include; outdated print journals in the library, limited print journals are available, and many postgraduate students cannot locate the print journals on the shelves.

5.6 Recommendations

Based on the major findings and conclusion of this study, the following recommendations were made. That:

1. The librarians should sensitize more postgraduate students towards the awareness of print journals on its arrivals.
2. The library management should also encourage and constant accessibility of the print journals in Kashim Ibrahim Library. Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria
3. The library should acquire more relevant print journals especially, for postgraduate students in Faculty of Engineering.
4. The management of the library should encourage high level of usage of print journals through organizing and reorganizing programs such as seminal and library orientation for postgraduate students.
5. The library management should acquire current print journals, more copies of the print journals, and lastly, provide library guide or organize programs to give direction to where library journals are situated in the library.

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